What the IPC API is

In a bid to make food security data more accessible, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) has launched an Application Programming Interface (API). The API allows applications and websites to receive data in real-time.

Partners can access and display information in various formats, including detailed population tables, and maps in two geographic data formats—GeoJSON and Vector Tiles. The data include classification figures based upon the country units of analysis (i.e. administrative areas) and geographical information such as urban areas, areas receiving Humanitarian Food Assistance, and more. The IPC API offers acute food insecurity data from 2017 onwards from more than 30 countries facing food crises.

How the API Works

The IPC API is an intermediary between an application and a web server. It processes data transfer between systems. If you want access to the IPC API, here's how it works: First, a partner initiates a request to the IPC via our simple online form. After validating the request internally, the IPC will share the API key with the requestor to access the API endpoint. The server will then send a response to the API with the requested information, and then the API transfers the data to the application making the request.

Getting started

Developers will have access to technical documentation, code samples, and best-practices to test and implement the API. After successful activation, partners and decision-makers will have real-time access to acute food insecurity data from IPC analyses to support response decisions in more than 30 different countries facing food crises.

If you have any questions about using and accessing the IPC public API, please do not hesitate to email us at ipc-tech-support@fao.org.

What the IPC is

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is an innovative multistakeholder initiative to improve analysis and decision-making on food security and nutrition. Using the IPC classification and analytical approach, governments, UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders work together to determine the severity and extent of acute and chronic food insecurity and acute malnutrition situations within countries, according to internationally recognised standards.